States were only just beginning to recover from the effect of these circumstances. 231 727

The Baltic States grow nearly all the fodder required for their cattle themselves. This consists largely of hay and mixed crops (meslin); as was seen, a large part of the total area of each country is pasture land. Roots were not often fed to cattle during the period. Great attention was paid to breeding by all three States, a subject which had not received much notice during the Russian period. In Latvia, for example, there were by 1928 over 500 associations formed for this purpose, and several hundred stud stations, most of which were assisted financially by Government departments, while imports of cattle for breeding purposes were a regular feature in the trade balance of all three countries. 232 246

There are comparatively few establishments exclusively devoted to dairy farming except for certain farms run directly by the co-operatives and the State. For the most part, the cattle are owned by individual peasants who deliver the milk to the co-operative dairies or bring their cattle to be milked. From this stage onwards dairy farming was developed during the period into a highly organized process, controlled largely, as was seen, by the co-operative system. This was not entirely a new thing in Estonia and Latvia, which before the War had supplied the Russian market, a substitute being found during this period in Great Britain. In Lithuania, however, it was an almost complete innovation. 234 474

The progress of dairy farming is illustrated by the following table:

TABLE 20. *Butter and Milk Production*

	Butter *Production in metric tons* *(000's omitted)* *(Creamery or factory butter only)*			*Milk* *Production in hectolitres* *(000's omitted)*		
	Estonia	*Latvia*	*Lithuania**	*Estonia*	*Latvia*	*Lithuania‡*
1925 . . .	7·2	7·9	0·3	4,823	†	92
1926 . . .	9·7	11·2	1·0	5,880	†	251
1927 . . .	10·9	12·0	1·3	6,118	†	312
1928 . . .	12·2	14·3	1·6	6,367	†	397
1929 . . .	13·7	17·0	3·1	6,334	12,650	725
1930 . . .	15·5	20·8	6·4	7,374	13,143	1,512

* Co-operative creameries only.
† Figures not available.
‡ Milk delivered to dairies or factories.

A large proportion of the total production of butter is exported. The exact figure is difficult to ascertain, since complete figures for production are not always available. In Lithuania, during 1930, 6,000 metric tons of the butter manufactured by the dairies included in the above table, viz. 6,400 metric tons, were exported, the total export of 234 439

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1

TABLE 15

PRODUCTION OF OATS IN THE BALTIC STATES

(In Thousands of Quintals) •

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1925–29 (av.)	3,105	2,485	1,211
1930–34 (av.)	3,788	3,453	1,456
1935	3,995	3,859	1,344
1936	3,320	2,844	1,138
1937	3,878	4,050	1,391
1938	4,200	4,454	1,773
1939	4,106	4,498	1,498

• Conversion coefficients: see footnote b of Table 11.

TABLE 16

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY IN THE BALTIC STATES

(In Thousands of Quintals) •

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1925–29 (av.)	2,199	1,551	1,113
1930–34 (av.)	2,336	1,969	1,107
1935	2,516	2,046	918
1936	2,330	1,650	868
1937	2,740	2,184	809
1938	2,713	2,107	968
1939	2,571	2,088	899

• See footnote b of Table 11 for conversion coefficients.

ROOT CROPS

Before the World War, root crops were not as important as they have since become in independent Lithuania. Although potatoes were grown and used widely before the war of 1914–18, the area given over to potato growing has